Rajya Sabha on 15th November, 1988 and state:

(a) whether the detection centres set up for Cancer also have the facilities to treat patients;

(b) if so, what are the details of treatment facilities available at these centres;

(c) whether these centres also provide free medicines needed by Cancer patients;

(d) if so, the names of medicines available with these centres;

(e) whether control of cancer is under National Health Programme;

(f) if so, what are the drugs needed for this programme;

(g) how many of these drugs and finished medicines manufactured in the country and how many are being imported; and

(h) what was the import of each drug and each medicines during last three years, year-wise alongwith names of each importer, quantity imported, source of import and CIF price of each, each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Some of the drugs used for treatment of cancer are:

(i) Chemotherapeutic Drugs:

Bleomycin
Methotrexate
Vimblastine
Vincristine
Thiourocial
Meroantopruine
Cyclophosphamide

(ii) Pain Relieving Drugs:

Acetyl Salicylin Acid
Paracetamol
Pethidine
Morphine
Phenobarbital

(g) Most of the pain relieving drugs including morphine are manufactured in the country. Others are imported.

(h) The data on import of various items including drugs are published in the "Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India" Volume II (Imports) brought out by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in many libraries including the Parliament Library. The latest issue of this publication pertains to the year 1985-86. Information beyond this period is not available.

Changes in family planning schemes

801. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:

SHRI M. A. BABY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning drastic changes in the family planning schemes in view of total failure of the existing family welfare programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) As a result of implementation of the Family Welfare Programme in the country, total fertility rate has come down from 6.4 in 1972 to 4.5 in 1984, birth rate has declined from 41.7 per thousand in 1951—61 to 32.0 in 1987, infant mortality rate has come down to 96 per thousand in 1986 from 139 in 1972 and couple protection rate has risen to 39.8 per cent as on 31st March, 1988. More than 95 million births are estimated to have been averted so far. The programme has been able to create almost universal awareness about family planning both in rural and urban areas. The programme can be said to have achieved fairly good success.

The family planning schemes are reviewed from time to time and changes brought about as necessary.

Installation of X MP-14 Super Computer in the Mausam Bhavan

802. DR. R. K. PODDAR:
SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent to instal the Cray X MP-14 super computer in the Mausam Bhavan, New Delhi including amount spent to strengthen the building, airconditioning, power supply etc.; and

(b) by when the computer is likely to start operating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) The total amount spent to instal the Cray X-MP-14 Super Computer System is about Rs. 2.8 crores. This does not include price of the Computer System.

(b) The Computer is already in operation.

Irrational and harmful drug combinations

803. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3022 given in Rajya Sabha on 6th December, 1988 and state:

(a) the names of irrational and harmful fixed dose combinations which have been cosidered so far by the sub-committee;

(b) since when each of these combinations are being examined by the committee;

(c) whether the sub-committee made any recommendations on any of these combinations;

(d) if so, the details of recommendations in each case; and

(e) the names of combinations which are still to be examined and by when the same will be examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Sub-committee and Drug Technical Advisory Board, Government have so far prohibited manufacture and sale of 27 categories of drug formulations (Statement enclosed) (*See below*). The weeding out operation is a continuous process. Government had acquired power under the Drugs & Cosmetics (Amendment) Act to prohibit manufacture and sale of harmful/irrational formulations in 1982.

(c) and (d) The Sub-Committee considered item Nos. 1, 6, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18; 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 27 of the list enclosed could be harmful due to indiscriminate use and remaining items of the list as therapeutically irrational.

(e) The future list of formulations including combinations for examinaton of the Sub-Committee is not yet finalised.

Statement

Drugs/Formulations banned under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940...

1. Amidopyrine.

2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamin with antiinflamator agents and tranquillisers.

3. Fixed dose combination of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipretics.

4. Fixed dose combination of Strychinine and Caffeine in tonics.

5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychinine with Testostarone and Vitamins.

6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Aresanig and Yohimbine.

7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.